

which were located by the allied guns and badly damaged. The country is well adapted for military movements. It is undulating ground with many small patches of wood and with scarcely anything in the nature of a hill to shut off observation. The highest ground is only about three hundred feet above the level.

"As usual the Germans began the present phase of the battle with the moon approaching full and facilitating the movement of troops at night. When the German guns of large calibre started at dawn to pour heavy high explosive projectiles, interspersed with salvoes of poison gas shells, on the allied positions the French and British were not slow in replying. The bombardment was maintained incessantly throughout the morning. Local infantry operations occurred at many points between the Somme and Aves until a couple of hours before noon. There has been, however, hardly any perceptible fluctuation of positions, despite the weight of artillery thrown against them."

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF RENEWED BATTLE

Enemy's Greatest Blow Struck Between Somme and Luce.

LONDON, April 24.—Following are the official reports on the fighting in the Somme and Flanders:

BRITISH (NIGHT).—About 6.30 o'clock this morning after a violent bombardment the enemy attacked our whole front south of the Somme and the French on our right and was repulsed.

Later in the morning an attack on our positions in this sector was repulsed in strength, and although repulsed with loss on the northern and northern positions of the front, made progress at Villers-Bretonneux, where the fighting has been severe throughout the day. By evening the enemy had gained possession of the village and the fighting was continuing.

Other attacks by the enemy this morning on the north bank of the Somme and north of Albert were repulsed; we secured a few prisoners.

By a successful local operation carried out this morning northwest of Cambrai a post captured by the enemy in this locality on the 23d was regained. The hostile garrison of the post was strong and fought heavily. We captured a few prisoners and four machine guns.

Early in the morning the enemy delivered a strong local attack, without success, against our new positions east of Robecq. Our line was maintained intact and eighty-four prisoners were taken in our hands. Additional prisoners were secured in successful minor enterprises in the forest of Miespe and in the neighborhood of Miespe.

BRITISH (DAY).—The hostile artillery activity increased yesterday afternoon and evening on the greater part of the British front, particularly in the Somme and Ancre sectors, in the valley of the Scarpe and in the sectors north of Bethune and north-northeast of Arras.

At dusk hostile infantry left their trenches to attack northwest of Albert but met with heavy rifle and machine gun fire and were driven back. Strong hostile attacks developed also late in the evening in the neighborhood of Draucourt and were repulsed by French troops after sharp fighting. French and British artillery inflicted severe loss on the enemy.

During the night the activity of the enemy's artillery continued and at an early hour this morning a heavy bombardment was opened along practically the whole British front from north of Albert to our junction with the French south of the Somme. Strong infantry attacks are reported in progress in the Albert sector and between the Somme and the Aves River.

Heavy hostile shelling is reported to have taken place also along the Somme between Givency and Robecq. Concentrations of hostile infantry in the neighborhood of Merville were dispersed by our artillery.

GERMAN (NIGHT).—There is nothing new to report from any theatre of the war.

GERMAN (DAY).—On the battlefields of the Lys and the Somme the fighting activity was limited to local actions. To the northeast of Bailloult we captured Vieuxleuhoek Hill by storm and took a number of French prisoners. West of Bailloult we repulsed British attacks.

Strong enemy advances northwest of Bethune were frustrated in our advanced post line. Forefend engagements at many points on the rearward of the front resulted in the bringing in of prisoners.

FRENCH (NIGHT).—An intense bombardment of the Franco-American positions south of the Somme and on the Aves was followed by a German attack carried out all along this front by considerable forces at 5 o'clock in the morning. The efforts of the enemy were directed against Hangard-en-Santerre, the region of Hallies and Senecot Wood.

South of the Aves the battle, which lasted all day, was particularly stubborn. It was particularly stubborn in the region of Hangard. After a series of furious assaults the enemy succeeded in gaining a footing in the wood north of Hangard as well as in the extreme outskirts of the village, which our troops are desperately defending.

The fighting was less violent in the neighborhood of Hallies. Several enemy assaults directed against the ridge east of the village were broken down by our fire and our counter attacks.

Further to the south the Germans were similarly checked in their attempts against Senecot Wood and Hill 25, which remained entirely in our possession.

FRENCH (DAY).—Between the Somme and the Aves the enemy's bombardment during the night took the character of a violent shelling along the Franco-British front, especially in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre and Villers-Bretonneux. French artillery carried out energetic counter bombardment of the German batteries.

In the region of the Ailette and Avoucourt Wood French patrols took prisoners. Elsewhere on the front there was intermittent cannonading.

RAFT MEN MOVE TO-MORROW.

Evacuation of Contingent Will Continue Until Monday.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

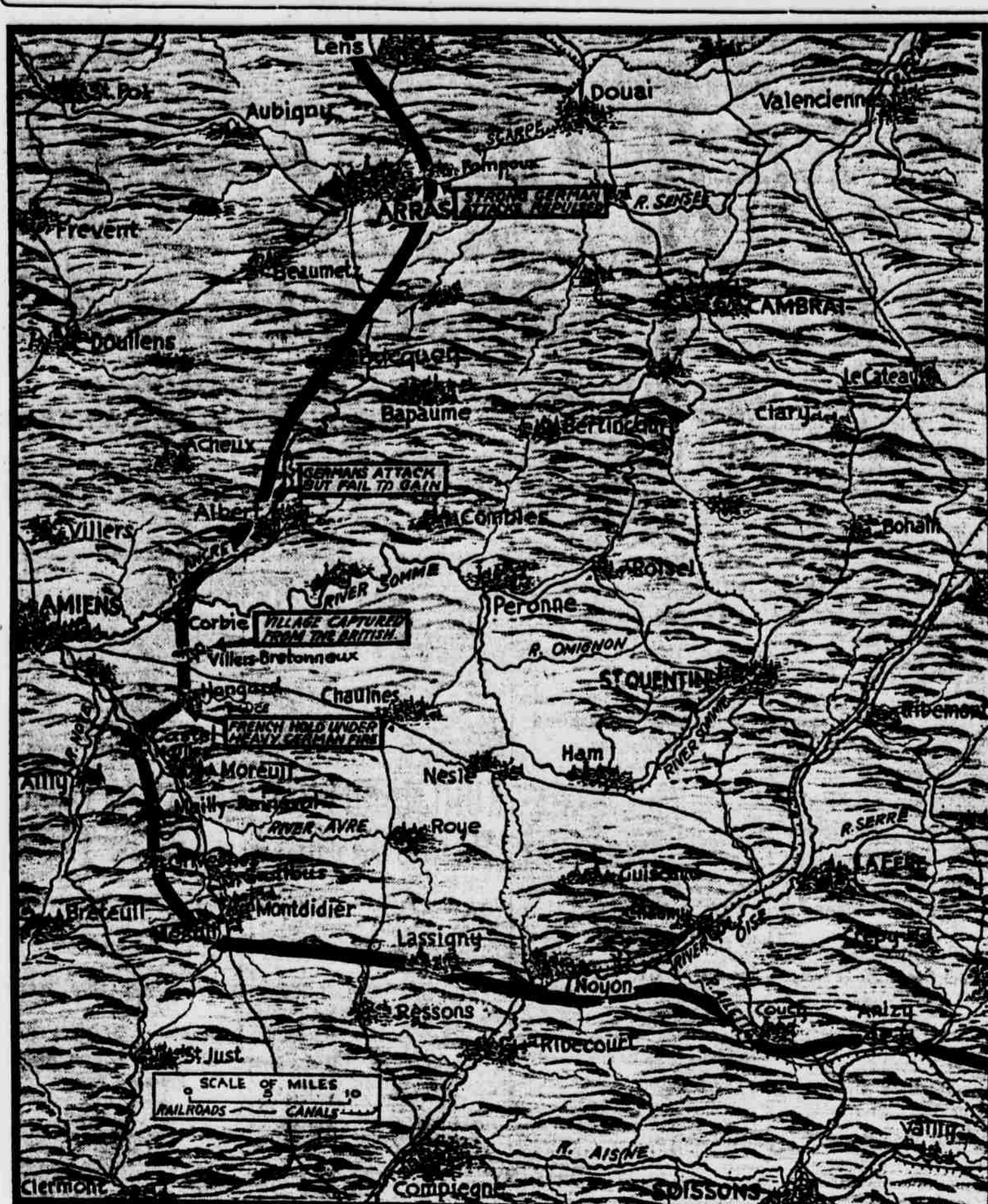
WASHINGTON, April 24.—Mobilization of the first contingent of the new National Army, which is to be raised during the next eight months, will start Friday and continue until Monday evening. The men will be gathered in the camps that were used by the first National Army, which was mobilized last September.

Although the second army is expected to include not less than 1,000,000 men when completed, the quota called out at this time will consist of 150,000 of whom 118,547 are white men and 31,453 are negroes.

Additional calls for the second army, one of which has already been issued for mobilization on May 10, are being prepared by Gen. Crowder.

GARDENING SIMPLIFIED.
On the Garden Page of The Sun every Sunday.

Where the Germans Are Resuming Their Great Drive for Amiens



AFTER three weeks of preparation in the Somme, the Germans have resumed their hammering at the front door of Amiens. For days there has been heavy artillery firing along the northern sectors of the Somme salient, and finally the German infantry began their attempts to advance on the line passing Villers-Bretonneux, Hangard, Hallies and Castel.

The first attacks were repulsed, but subsequent assaults, centered about Villers-Bretonneux, have caused a British withdrawal from this village. This marks a German gain of about a mile. About four miles to the south, at Hangard, in the French sector, the Germans won a footing in the village.

Villers-Bretonneux is about eleven miles directly east of Amiens and is on the northern end of the latest fighting front. It is situated

BRITISH BOMBS ADD TO ZEEBRUGGE RUIN

Continued from First Page.

out of the semi-darkness and lunged at our nearest man. Before he could get in a blow, Captain Knickerbocker hit him on the head with his truncheon and he sank down dead.

"Next we saw another German destroyer, tied up on the other side of the mole. This was destroyed. We knocked on the head all who attempted to oppose our progress. Then came an order to charge along the mole. We rushed ahead, bayoneting or shooting all we came across.

"By this time we were fairly mad and in high gear. The noise of the firing, mingling with the shouts and cries of the men, was terrifying. It was a slaughter."

Some of the newspapers say that the officer referred to by Admiral Sir Ed. Goddard, the First Lord of the Admiralty, as having developed the fog and smoke screen for the British raiders on the mole, was Commander Frank A. Brock. He was the son of a well-known London manufacturer.

Young Brock entered the naval service in January, 1916, as a Flight Lieutenant, became a Flight Commander in 1916 and received the Order of the British Empire this year.

GERMANS ASSERT RAID WAS FAILURE

Insist Harbor Gates and Zeebrugge Locks Unhurt.

BELGIUM, April 24.—In an official report issued to-day the German Admiralty denies that the British naval raid yesterday against Ostend and Zeebrugge was a complete failure; that only forty men landed and all of them were killed or captured; that the British lost three destroyers and a number of motor boats. In addition to the five cruisers sunk, and that aside from slight damage to the mole at Zeebrugge by a coup de main, the harbor works and coast batteries at Zeebrugge. The official report follows:

On Tuesday morning an enterprise of British naval forces against our Flushing bases, conceived on a large scale and planned regardless of sacrifices, was frustrated.

After a violent bombardment by the enemy at sea small cruisers, escorted by numerous destroyers and motor boats, under cover of a thick veil of artificial fog, pushed forward near Ostend and Zeebrugge with the intention of destroying the locks and harbor works.

According to prisoners, four companies of marines were to occupy the mole at Zeebrugge by a coup de main in order to destroy all structures, guns and war material thereon and the vessels lying in the harbor.

Only about forty of them got on the mole. These fell into our hands,

BRILLIANT FEAT OF CRUISER VINDICTIVE

Stuck to Work at Mole Under Heavy Fire.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN from the London Times.

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DOVER, April 24.—The experiences of those who were on board of the old cruiser Vindictive in the British raid yesterday against the submarine bases at Zeebrugge and Ostend were of a character which recalls stories of naval cutting out of guns and fortresses in the days of the Vindictive's youth.

Men speak with admiration of the coolness and pluck of the Captain and officers of the Vindictive, who when the cruiser was under a storm of gunfire from the German defenses went on giving orders in the calmest possible manner. Time and again the old ship was struck, her masts and bridge were carried away and much damage was done to her upper works, but still the crew stuck to it. For nearly two hours, the exact time to be one hour and fifty minutes, the Vindictive was alongside Zeebrugge Mole under those conditions and the sailors marvel that she came through.

The Vindictive's casualties were rather severe, mainly from one unfortunate shell from a big German gun which struck the Mole alongside of the cruiser while a part of the landing party were on deck. Large fragments of the blown up masonry added to the casualties resulting from shell splinters.

Are you sure all the men are aboard? was the Captain's last inquiry prior to getting away from the Mole. It was not until there was assurance that everybody who could be expected to return was then aboard that the order

to steam away from Zeebrugge was given.

A member of a destroyer's crew added to the story of the Vindictive's exploit an interesting fact. His destroyer received an order from the cruiser to show the way out.

"As we were rattling away," added the seaman, "the old Vindictive came close off the coast. Moreover, three destroyers and a considerable number of torpedo boats and motor boats were sunk by our artillery fire. Only a few men of the crews could be saved by us."

Beyond the damage caused to the mole by a torpedo hit our harbor works were quite undamaged. Of our naval forces only one torpedo boat suffered damage of the lightest character. Our casualties were small.

"We were aboard the Vindictive. In accordance with our plan we approached under cover of our smoke clouds. All the vessels, large and small, took part in this ingenious device, the smaller craft letting out as much smoke as their larger consorts. In fact there was a veritable blanket of smoke stretching from Zeebrugge to Ostend, a black, impenetrable wall of smoke which completely deceived the Hun for a time. But when he discovered that we had not put up star shells and we had no alternative then but to go ahead."

"We steamed through the smoke screen and then we caught him. There is no other word for it. All our men were on deck and the Germans shelled the Vindictive for twenty minutes without cessation. Despite the terrific fire we carried on, but when we got alongside the mole we found that of the fourteen gunways which we had aboard only two were of any use. All the others had been shot away. We took part in our storming party had to jump by those two gunways, damaged as they were."

"Over you go, Royal's" was the order and our men effected a landing on the

between the Somme and Luce rivers, and while it is flanked on the south by low lying ground, it is backed by rolling hills to the west and north-west.

An attack on this particular part of the line in the Somme region had been expected. It is probable that preparations to meet it had been made. The British lines held firm in this region during the last days of the initial drive, while the Germans were able to forge ahead further south until they reached the village of Castel, about three miles from the railroad running to Paris from Amiens.

Recently, a French counter offensive at Castel won back considerable ground, and it was evident that unless the line further north could be advanced materially, the Germans had little chance to make important gains in their operations to the south of Amiens.

first ledge of the mole, but we lost heavily in the process for the shell fire directed against us was terrible. After reaching the first ledge we had another drop of twenty feet before we could get to grips with the enemy. To make matters worse it was raining heavily all the time.

"Undaunted, we lowered ourselves by the men's rope ladders. Three Hun destroyers lay alongside on the other side of the mole and all three kept firing on the Vindictive at close range, so it became necessary to silence them. From these boats German sailors came swarming to attack us, but with a cheer our men charged."

"This was more than Fritz could stand. Clearing the space, we dashed the front at Hangard and Parnoy. Not a third of an interval later, a loud explosion followed, and the last we saw of her she was on fire and sinking."

Ohio Railroad Shops Burn.
LIMA, Ohio, April 24.—The Lake Erie and Western shops are on fire here and their complete destruction seems probable.

A large section of South Lima is threatened by the flames. Oil tanks, grain elevator and the \$700,000 Lima Locomotive Works are said to be in imminent danger.

FOUNDED 1856
This variable season of the year, the haven of clothes comfort is a proper weight out-garment. We are showing an extensive variety of Spring overcoats for men and young men—various weights of soft texture, American and Foreign wools, which give the desired warmth without unnecessary weight.

Buy Liberty Bonds
Better to help pay the price for freedom than to have both price and freedom taken from us forcibly by merciless Kaiser Bill

BROKAW BROTHERS
1487-1483 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

DASHWOOD
Quick in becoming fashionable because it's both a becoming and fashionable collar. 20 cents each.

BELLANS
Absolutely Removes Indigestion. Druggists refund money if it fails. 25c

GEN. HAIG EXPECTED BIG GERMAN DRIVE
Continued from First Page.

off all along the line. The most interesting feature of the operation is a report that three German tanks appeared in the action, although I can get no details beyond the fact that they were reported to have been seen on the road some-where between Chancy and Hangard. I gather this afternoon that the situation is well in hand.

Although made with a sufficient weight of troops in proportion to the front and prefaced by bombardment worthy of an attack on a grand scale, this is so far not really a large operation. One assumes that it is more or less experimental, to be exploited if it meets with success. The enemy has plenty of troops in hand to throw in if the prospects seem to warrant their use. Meanwhile I have little doubt that bigger things are preparing.

Elsewhere on the front the modified quiet continues. There was heavy shelling at Merville and in the St. Venant region this morning, but it seems to have been followed by no infantry action. An attempt to rush our position north of Albert was crushed by rifle fire. In Pagrus Wood we advanced our line a trifle.

Fourteen Divisions Cited.
The commander in chief in a special despatch has mentioned fourteen divisions for gallantry in the recent fighting. There already had been fifteen such mentions, but two of those now named, the Third and the Thirty-first divisions, already had appeared among the first fifteen, making the total divisions that have been so honored twenty-seven. Of this total twenty-three divisions were made up of British troops, three were Australians and one a New Zealand division.

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For the Guards, the present announcement is the first public intimation that they were engaged in this battle, but the part they bore on the immediate right of the Third Division contributed largely to the German failure to break down the defense on the left front attack. In my despatch on March 29 I spoke of the severe character of the fighting at Hairy and Abbevilleville, and called attention to the fact that for the three days preceding the Germans had failed to gain ground there. On the 25th the enemy attacked the Guards in great strength. They were beaten off, then tried to creep around and isolate them. Again they were beaten off with heavy losses.

Two days later it was much the same story. The Germans then succeeded in making a small penetration, but they again were beaten back with severe casualties. Not only here, but in other episodes of the battle, the Guards fought their way to a worthy reputation.

Fourth Division Brave.
The Fourth Division, now mentioned for gallantry in the enemy's abortive attack at Arras and Vimy Ridge, did fine work in the same area a year ago. It was the troops of this division that took the Hyderabad road and which were the first to fight their way into the defense of the village of Castel. Later they nearly completed the capture of that village on the 12th in a fight which was finished by the Fifty-first Division on the following day. Doubtless the memories of these days were with them on March 28 of this year, when the Germans came in masses against their positions on the Scarpe River, northward.

In my despatch of March 29 and for the twenty-five years since, I have told of the bloody character of the German repulse and the slaughter of the enemy along the Scarpe. The British divisions, however, were able to hold their ground and the enemy was driven back to the Scarpe River, northward.

This is only a partial record of these various divisions of the British Corps, but even such an outline will suffice to show how well justified the British are in being proud of the endurance and gallantry of their men.

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Missouri Officer Held at Camp Mills Under Unnamed Charge.

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WILSON KILLS PLAN TO WAR ON TURKEY

Tells King Both Islam and Bulgaria May Drop Out Soon.

FEARS FOR AMERICANS
Missionaries. Stubbornly Refuse to Leave Lands Allied to Germany.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Definite position to a declaration of war on Bulgaria and Turkey at this time was indicated by President Wilson to-day at a conference with Senator King (Utah), who recently introduced a resolution calling for war with both countries.

Senator King sought the President's views as a result of the debate in the Senate yesterday on a resolution by Senator Brandegee (Conn.) asking the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for immediate action on the King resolution.

Senator King announced after the conference that he would not press his resolution at this time.

Ready to Give Reasons.
The Brandegee resolution was laid aside yesterday after the debate, although several Senators announced they were willing to vote for a war declaration.

Senator King declined to discuss the President's views, but from other Senators it was learned the President was ready to present his information to the Senate with his reasons for opposing present action. Arrangements were made for members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to call upon the President.

Considerations of diplomacy and safety of Americans in Bulgaria and Turkey, particularly the latter, are understood to have prompted the President's decision. There is reason to hope, it was said, that both Turkey and Bulgaria may yet drop out as belligerents.

The Administration was reported to have information that if it were possible Turkey, as Bulgaria, would be glad to take advantage of an opportunity to break away from the Central Powers. Many Americans also remain in the two countries and difficulty has been encountered in inducing Americans in Turkey connected with religious missions to leave.

Resolutions to Langueish.
Senators were advised the President believes the technical advantages of formal declarations of war with Turkey and Bulgaria would not outweigh the advantages which may later possibly accrue to the Allies.

So earnest was the President reported in his opposition to declarations of war that he was said to be ready to give his reasons by personal appearance either before the Senate in executive session or the Foreign Relations Committee. The President was said to be opposed, however, to making public the information, and the Senate is to be called on him after the committee to call on him.

After the Senators were informed of the situation it was said none of the resolutions would be pressed.

PARIS "MOON" GOOD SPENDERS.
Figures Show How Absurd Were German Press Reports.

PARIS, April 24.—The German newspapers say that last Sunday Paris was in panic, the theatres were closed and the streets were in the hands of mobs. On that day the Opera Comique took the equivalent of \$1,500 for a performance of "Manon" in the afternoon and about the same amount for "Carmen" in the evening.

On the same day the receipts of the Comedie Francaise were \$1,000 for the matinee and \$800 in the evening. At the Odon the revival of "Robe Rouge" brought in \$1,200. Others of the leading theatres played to normal houses.

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Where do You Stand?

